NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF MYRIAPODA FROM CUBA.

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This paper is based on a small but interesting collection of myriapods that I have received from Prof. Felipe Poey, of Havana, Cuba.

As Professor Poey did not mention any particular locality in the island of Cuba, I suppose that most of the species are from the vicinity of Havana.

I desire to tender my thanks to Professor Poey for the material I have received from his hands, and to Dr. Juan Gundlach for a specimen of a *Scutigera*.

The types of the new species have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

1. Siphonophora portoricensis Brandt.

Siphonophora portoricensis Brandt, Bull. Acad. St. Petersb., 1836 (*name only, teste Gervais*); Brandt, Recueil, 50, 1841 (*name only, teste Gervais*); Koch, Syst. Myr., 143, 1847 (*name only*); Gervais, Apteres, 209, 1847 (*name only*); Peters, Monatsber. kön. preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 549, 1864 (*first description*); Karsch, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, 166, 1884.

Siphonophora cubana Karsch, Mittheil, Münch. Ent. Ver., 144, 1880; Borre, Am. Soc. Ent. Belgique, 81, 1884.

I have received from Professor Poey a dried *Siphonophora*, which I have been unable to separate from either *Siph. portoricensis* Brandt, or *Siph. cubana* Karsch.

Concerning the differences between these two species, Karsch, under his description of *Siph. cubana*, says:

"*An eadem species cum Siph. portoricensis* Br., *qua tamen capite basi latiore, rostro multo breviore et præcipue longitudine multo minore natis differre videtur?*"

As such differences are practically valueless it is best to consider *Siph. portoricensis* and *cubana* as forming one species.

2. Nannole cubensis, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Related to *Nannole burkei* Bollman but the circular depressions along the transverse segmental sutures not extending all around the segment as in *burkei*, but only to the repugnatorial pore.

The following differences are also worthy of note:

Dark brownish-blue, posterior border of segments brown, an indistinct row of lateral spots, antennæ and legs light-brown. Ocelli distinct, about 16, arranged in 3 transverse series. Segments 47. Antennæ and legs stouter.

The above notes are based on a dried female, which was afterwards soaked in alcohol. As this is the first record of a species of this genus from Cuba, I have given it the specific name of *cubensis*.

3. Paradesmus poeyi Bollman. *Strongylasoma poeyi* Bollman, Ent. Amer., 82, 1887 (*Cuba*).

Abundant.

Through a misunderstanding of the description of *Paradesmus* I placed this species in *Strongylasoma*, and did not discover my mistake until after the description of the above species had been published.

This species should now be placed in the genus *Paradesmus*. It is very closely related to, if not identical with *P. vicarius* Karsch, from Mayotti and Anjaani.

The copulation foot of the males of *poeyi* differs from that of *vicarius*, as figured by Karsch, in having the femoral part twice as long as the tibial, and the lower lobe of the tibial part is wide and thin, with a distinct median thickening, not cylindrical as in *vicarius*.

4. Leptodesmus couloni. *Polydesmus* (*Oxyurus*) *couloni* Humbert & Saussure, Myrnora amer., 3, 1869 (*Cuba*).

Among the material sent by Poey is a dried female, which agrees perfectly with the descriptions of the above species.

5. Stenonia maculata, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Related to *Stenonia fimbriatus* (Peters), but at once separated by the tuberculation of the dorsal plates, by the crenulation of lateral carinæ, by the character of anal segment and the pattern of coloration.

The following is a careful description of the species. Rosy, especially the tubercles; nearly all the repugnatorial pore bearing segments with a dark blotch on each side above the carinæ; antennæ dark, legs pale. Body wide, convex, not attenuated anteriorly, slightly posteriorly Antennæ short, subclavate. First segment very wide, completely concealing the head as in *fimbriatus;* a row of small scales along the posterior margin; two large median scales; along anterior margin a row of twelve rectangular scales, between the third and fourth from posterior angle a distinct notch, between the others a slight waviness. Other segments with three distinct rows of scales with smaller ones interspersed; lateral carinæ crenulate the first six, the eighth, eleventh and fourteenth, with two crenulations, the rest with three; a distinct median dorsal line. Anal segment with six tubercles along posterior margin; preanal scale obtuse, with two long slender spines.

Length: ♂ 9^{mm}, ♀ 12.5^{mm}; width, ♂ 2.2^{mm}, ♀ 2.8^{mm}.

This new species belongs to the subgenus *Stenonia* (=*Platyrhacus.*)

Among the material sent by Professor Poey is a dried male and female of this species.

6. Rhacophorus magnus, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Related to *R. maraatus* (Karsch), but with an indistinct row of tubercles along anterior and posterior margins of segments, and a few on lateral carinæ.

Description of species.—Brown, legs light chestnut; robust, wide and depressed, slightly attenuated anteriorly. Segments with a transverse sulcus as in *marantus*; tubercles indistinct, arranged in a more or less irregular row along the margins, three or four large scales on lateral carinæ; lateral carinæ large, strongly margined, anterior angles rounded, posterior much produced. Repugnatorial pore large, subapical, marginal. Length of last *fourteen* segments 22.5 mm, width of seventh segment 4.3 mm.

The type of this species is a mutilated female, of which the head and first six segments are lost. On account of this I have been unable to determine the subgenus unless it belongs to the same as *marantus*. Karsch has described two other species of this genus from Cuba, but both belong to the subgenus *Cryptodesmus* and lack the transverse dorsal sulcus. This is the largest *Rhacophorus* known.

7. **Orphnacus brasiliensis** Meinert.

The collection contains a fine female, which agrees very well with Dr. Meinert's description of this species. This is the first record of this species from the West Indies.

8. **Mecistocephalus punctifrons** Newport.

There are a few specimens in the collection which I refer to this species, agreeing with Dr. Meinert in considering *M. guildingii* a doubtful species and identical with *M. punctifrons*.

9. **Scotopendra alternans** Leach.

One female of this species sent by Professor Poey.

10. **Newportia longitarsis** Newport.

Scolopocryptops longitarsis Newport, Linn. Trans., 407, pl. 40, fig. 10, 1844 (*St. Vincent*).

Newportia longitarsis Gervais, Apteres, iv, 298, 1847; Newport, Cat. Myr. Brit. Mus., 57, 1856.

Rufous, head and posterior border of segments darkest, antennæ and legs pale. Moderately robust, smooth, sparsely punctate. Head suboval, sparsely punctate and pilose, not margined, posterior half with two longitudinal sulci. Antennæ short, attenuate, 17 jointed, basal joints crassate, all except the first two hirsute. Prosternum not prominent, callose, sinuate. Anal legs very long and slender, somewhat depressed, femora armed with about 22 large and small hooked spines which are arranged in four or five series, tibia with two long spines beneath, femora and tibia with numerous hooked hairs on the inside. Penultimate pair of legs with the tibia and first tarsal joint also furnished with numerous hooked hairs.

Dorsal plates with six sulci, the median straight or slightly curved inwards, the others outwards. Posterior pleuræ scabrous; pores numerous, small; terminal spine large and robust. Last ventral plate moderately wide, sides converging, posterior border sinuate. Length 28 mm, width 3 mm.

July 5, 1889.

In the collection are two specimens which I refer to this species. Both have lost most of their legs, especially the anal, of which only one remains and even it is in a mutilated condition so that the tarsal joints can not be counted.

11. Scutigera sp. ?

I have received from Poey and Gundlach several specimens of a *Scutigera*, which I have been unable to identify satisfactorily with any of the known species.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,
Bloomington, Ind., June 1, 1888.